

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No. 50.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world. News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1825.

SPECIAL IN ADVANCE.

[Vol. XXXIX

Kentucky Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY NOV. 19.

Mr Blackburn from the committee of P and G reported against the petition for the addition of parts of Caldwell to Trigg county, and in favor of the petitions of Charles Kennedy and of William Tackett, &c. As to the first, the report was laid on the table; as to the two latter, concurred in.

Mr Crittenden from the committee for Courts of Justice reported a bill providing for viewing and marking a way for a state road from Louisville to the Iron Banks.

Also a referred bill for the benefit of mechanics, stating that the committee was unanimously opposed to its passage. It was laid on the table. Also a bill relative to Zachary Conclude, which passed.

Also a resolution that it is inexpedient to discontinue the office of Reporter for the Court of Appeals. Mr McConnell moved to reverse the report. On motion of Mr Crittenden, it was laid on the table.

Also that the petition of Frank Carr is reasonable, which was concurred in.

Bills reported. By Mr Wilcoxon, to compel owners of land to fill up, inclose or cover, pits and wells which have fallen into disuse, which passed. By Mr Breckinridge for the benefit of the heirs of Abraham Bowman, which was laid on the table. By Mr Logan, to revive the act for the settlement of the concerns of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Shelbyville—committed. By Mr Underwood, to amend the law regulating the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike road company. By Mr Owsley, to provide for copying certain record books of the Cumberland County Court. By Mr McConnell, to punish swindling in the sale of lands. By Mr Lackey, for the benefit of Owen Owens—committed.

Leave to bring in bills.—On motion of Mr Cox, to authorize the county court of Grayson county to appoint Trustees of Millerstown.

Acts passed. To repeal the law requiring clerks of courts to make out complete records. For the benefit of Henry Harlow and others. For the benefit of the widow and heirs of Thomas Blincoe dec'd. To amend the law in relation to delivery bonds. To transfer the Bank Stock of the Caledonia Academy &c

A bill to grant a quarter section of land below the Tennessee to a Mr Owens who is poor, was a soldier in the revolutionary and Indian wars, and has 21 children, was rejected, 34 to 39.

Resolutions from the senate calling on the receiver of public moneys below the Tennessee for certain information as to the disposition made by him of moneys received, &c. were referred to the committee for courts of Justice.

A bill for the benefit of John Richey of Allen county was rejected.

On motion of Mr Sanders it was resolved that the committee for Courts of Justice be instructed to enquire into the expediency of changing the Jurisdiction of the General Court.

THE REPORT

Of the Committee for Courts of Justice concerning The Court of Appeals, and the detention of its papers.

The committee for courts of justice, charged, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, to ascertain what obstacles exist to impede the Court of Appeals in the regular discharge of their official duties; to examine into their nature and extent, and how and by whom created, and to report to the house the most effectual means for the removal,—beg leave to report:—That under a belief, that Messrs. John Boyle, William Owsley, and Benjamin Mills, the Judges of said court, could best inform the committee what obstacles exist to impede the court, the committee by their chairman, addressed to the judges a letter on the subject, a copy of which is herewith presented, dated the 25th of November, 1825. To this letter, the Judges returned an answer, dated the 26th November, 1825, herewith, also submitted, covering a copy of the record of said court, certified by their clerk.

Your committee summoned Jacob Swigert, the clerk of the court of appeals, to appear before them, and examine him, touching the subjects embraced by the resolution of the house. His statement is herewith submitted, dated November 26, 1825.

The committee called F. P. Blair before them for the purpose of examining him as to the situation of the papers, records and public property belonging to the court of appeals, which from previous information, they supposed were in his possession. Mr Blair desired that the committee should propound their question in writing; which was done. The questions and answers are herewith submitted.

Your committee, would observe, that the evidence procured by them, and the documents exhibited, prove, that there are but two obstacles which impede the Judges of the court of appeals in the regular discharge of their official duties; one is the withdrawing from them the papers, records and public property, pertaining to the court of appeals by F. P. Blair; the other is the want of a suitable room for the accommodation of the court. The first has been superinduced by the act of last session, entitled an act to repeal the laws organizing the court of appeals and to reorganize a court of appeals; under the provisions of which, William T. Barry, James Haggins, John Trimble, and Rezin Davidge have been commissioned as Judges, and that F. P. Blair, appointed as clerk of the court of appeals under the proceedings tolerated by that act, and under powers exercised by said Barry and Co. in the assumed characters of Judges of the Court of Appeals has obtained possession of the papers and records now in his possession, and which belong to the clerical office of the court of Appeals created

by the constitution. The withholding of these papers and records from the court by said Blair, constitutes no serious obstacle in the regular administration of Justice in the causes of recent occurrence, which by Appeals or writs of error are brought from the inferior tribunals to the supreme court for adjudication. From the information your committee has received, it is believed that most cases of recent date, in which appeals or writs of error are prosecuted, are progressing before the court and will terminate without any obstacle to prevent, according to the usual and legitimate routine of business in the Supreme Court. The legislative tribunal acting under the aforesaid act, is not at present engaged in any attempt to do business. Its members are dispersed, and said Blair, their clerk has closed his imaginary office, and refuses to let those interested in the papers and records in his possession examine them. This new tribunal therefore, will not in future, it is believed constitute any obstacle to the progress of business in the court of appeals, at least so far as new cases may be brought up.

It cannot be disguised that the last Legislature was divided into two parties, one of which based its pretensions to public confidence on the inviolability of private rights, and strict enforcement of contracts, under the laws in force at the time the contracts were made, and by denying that the Legislature had power, under the constitution, to interfere with those rights by passing acts authorizing retrospective reliefs. The other party insisted that the Legislature have at all times the power by changing the "remedial laws" to procrastinate the payment of debts, for any length of time within the discretion of the legislative body; and this party when checked in their career by the court of Appeals, in the decision given in the case of Lapsley and Brasher finding that they could not, in the modes prescribed in the constitution, either by address or impeachment, remove the Judges of the Court from office, and thereby prostrate all opposition to their views of policy and power, resorted to the expedient of passing the act aforesaid, to effect their purposes.

Against that act of the Legislature, so far as it purported to repeal and abolish the Court of Appeals, and erect another tribunal in its stead, the minority in both branches, solemnly protested, on the ground that it was a direct violation of the constitution, and because its direct object and tendency was to subvert the independence of the judiciary and in effect, to destroy the impartiality of the judges, by tempting them to swerve from their duty, and bend to the principles and views of those who controlled the legislative department, even at the sacrifice of those sacred rights which are secured to every citizen by the constitution of his country. In this respect the reorganizing act was more alarming in its consequences, than those reliefs laws which were designed to be supported by it, and produced an appalling fear in the minds of many, that, if tolerated by the people, the day might arrive when the poor and the weak and the humble could not appeal with confidence and hope to these judges for redress, when wronged by the rich, the powerful, the influential and aspiring.

Your committee will not enter into an argument, at this time, to prove the unconstitutionality of the act of the last session, so far as it purports to repeal the constitutional court, and erect and establish another court in its room and stead; nor do they perceive any thing new in the remarks of Mr Blair, forced on the committee, when facts alone were enquired into, which deserves an answer. The issue was fairly made up before the people at the late election; the subject in all its bearings was discussed and considered by them, and they, the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions, involving the separate and independent existence of one of the departments of government, by which right and justice are dispensed to the people, have decided the question satisfactorily to your committee and to this house. Their decision is that the reorganizing act, to the extent aforesaid, is unconstitutional and void; and no tribunal except that of the people, has cognizance of the controversy. But in this instance, their decision has not been obeyed. Instead of yielding to it, the existence of the reorganizing act on the statute book, and the refusal of those who voted for it to aid in its repeal,—although since their votes were given in favour of the passage of the act the people in three cases out of four, had no opportunity to change their representatives in the Senate,—are now made pretexts to justify some in their opposition to a regular administration of justice by the constitutional court of appeals.

The want of a suitable room for the accommodation of the court, is an inconvenience of minor importance to the court, and to the country, compared with the want of the papers and records in the custody of F. P. Blair. Copies of these records are essentially necessary to enable the court to decide causes, which have heretofore for a long time been pending in the court, and they can only be dispensed with by putting the parties litigant to the expense of procuring new copies of records to be made out by the clerks of inferior courts, and filed with the Clerk of the court of Appeals for adjudication. The office of the clerk of the Court of Appeals having been made an office of record for deeds, throughout the state, and also for foreign wills it is believed that office copies of such deeds and wills, properly authenticated, and likewise copies of papers, judgments, decrees, executions &c which appertain to causes heretofore decided, will be extensively required. Many evils will result if the papers and records are not placed in the custody of the clerk of the court; in as much as the unconstitutionality of Blair's claim to be clerk of the Court of Appeals will, it is believed, causes, papers and records certified by him as such, to be very generally rejected when offered as evidence before the

circuit courts. The delay to suitors on the trial of their causes, already of long standing, will also operate as a serious evil to the community, if the papers and records are not restored to the court.

In responding to that part of the resolution of the house, which requires them to report upon the means which should be resorted to for the purpose of removing the obstacles which impede the court in the regular administration of Justice your committee are deeply impressed with the awfully responsible situation of the house, and the duties they have to perform. The country at this time presents a spectacle distressing to every friend of rational liberty. The supreme executive magistrate announces in his message to the representatives of the people, his determination to consider as lawless that tribunal which the people by their recent elections have recognized as the only constitutional Supreme Court of the state. He also in reference to a legislative enactment which the people have declared unconstitutional, null and void, intimates a determination to see that its provisions shall be enforced upon them. We see before our eyes men struggling for the power to decide on our rights and our property; who (as the people have declared) possess no constitutional authority to ascend the judgement seat; and we see a private individual braving the rightful authority of the highest judicial tribunal known to our constitution, and plainly telling this house and the people, that he will not surrender the papers, records and public property in his possession, to those to whom they legitimately belong, and without which the regular administration of justice cannot take place. We behold an individual possessed of public records and papers containing the evidences of the titles by which much of the property of the commonwealth is held, and which he and those aiding him, violently took from the office of the late clerk of the court of appeals, and which are now concealed from public inspection; and that individual determined to continue the agitations of the country, and to set at naught the supreme law of the land. To do away all pretence of justification for such proceedings, your committee at a former day reported a bill to repeal the reorganizing act and which passed the house of Representatives by a large majority; but in proposing a repeal of that act, your committee were not influenced by any doubts of the correctness of the opinion pronounced by the people through the medium of their elections, that said act was, and is so far as it attempts to repeal the Supreme Court into non existence, and to create another in its stead, impetuous, null and void. Had that act extended no further than an attempt to abolish and destroy one court of appeals and create another, its repeal would have been the repeal of nullity. But as that act contained impolitic provisions, not repugnant to the constitution, to rid the country of these, its repeal was thought advisable; a decent respect for the opinions of the minority, also had its effect in prompting to the course pursued, in as much as the repeal of it, would, in the opinion of your committee, have been the most certain means of removing all obstacles which exist to impede the Court of Appeals in the regular administration of justice, and by such repeal it was thought the object of the house would be attained, in a manner least exceptionable to the minority. But as this mode of removing the obstacles alluded to will, in all human probability, fail in consequence of some of the agents of the people refusing to obey, not only the general will of the people, but the positive instruction of their immediate constituents, it becomes as to enquire whether there is no other mode left us by which we may release ourselves from the evils of an unconstitutional enactment. This house forms but a part of the General Assembly and it is necessary for us to disclaim all pretensions to the right to pass laws without the concurrence of the other branch of the legislature. To a constitutional law, this house, in common with all the functionaries of the government owes obedience. But this house do not nor does any citizen of the state, owe obedience to an act which, although it had passed through all the powers of legislation yet violates the constitution; for such acts by that instrument, which in all cases is the paramount, expressed will of the people, are declared to be null and void. In declaring therefore the act in question null and void, so far as it purports to abolish the court of appeals and to remove its Judges from office, this house does not attempt to legislate. It does no more than embody and promulgate to the other functionaries of government and to the public, our testimony of the judgement which the people have formed and pronounced against it. If then the court was not abolished by the said act but still has a constitutional and actual existence, the committee have it as their deliberate opinion that the court possesses unquestionable authority, through its executive officers, to coerce a return of its papers and records. Such power must of necessity exist in all judicial tribunals. It is incident to the power of judging, for unless the court can command its records, it is practicable for every violent and lawless individual to suspend its proceedings by seizing and carrying off its records. If Barry & Co. in the character of Judges under colour of an unconstitutional enactment, can find a pretext to direct the forcible seizure of the records of the court, it surely cannot be denied, that Boyle & Co have a clear power to coerce a return of the papers as they are the only constitutional Judges; That they are, your committee do not doubt.

In forcing the records and papers from the late clerk A. Sneed deceased, your committee perceive on the part of those concerned not being else than a violent trespass because the party acting were proceeding in opposition to the fundamental law of the land. In coercing a return of the papers to the present clerk it is believed, the court will discharge a duty to the public, and that those who execute the orders of the court cannot be regarded as trespassers; because such a proceeding will be the pursuance of legitimate powers derived from the constitution and laws. It is moreover the opinion of the committee that any opposition or resistance, by force to prevent the Court of Appeals from receiving its papers and records, would subject the parties so making resistance to the penalties imposed for resisting the execution of the laws, and to a responsibility for all consequences.

FRANKFORT, NOVEMBER 25TH. 1825.

Messrs John Boyle, William Owsley, & Benjamin Mills.

GENTLEMEN:—Regarding you as the Judges of the Supreme Court of the state of Kentucky, the committee for courts of justice, in the house of representatives, have instructed me to lay before you a resolution adopted on the 24th inst, and which is herewith presented. The object of the committee is to obtain from you such information as will enable them, in pursuance of the resolution, to report to the house.

You will, therefore, be pleased to inform the committee what obstacles exist, to impede you as Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the regular discharge of your official duties; the nature and extent of those obstacles, and how and by whom created. Your answer is desired with as much dispatch as is practicable.

With respect, your obedient servant,
J. R. UNDERWOOD, [Chairman.]
THE ANSWER.

MANSON-HOUSE, Nov. 26 1825.

SIR:—We have received your communication, made as the organ of the committee of courts of justice of the House of Representatives, requesting us to inform that committee "what obstacles exist to impede us as Judges of the Court of Appeals, in the regular discharge of our official duties and the nature and extent of those obstacles, & how and by whom created," as given you in charge by a resolution of the house.

In reply thereto, we would respectfully state, that we have met at every term, and adjourned session of the court, which has occurred since the passage of the re-organizing act of the last session of the Legislature, prepared to do the ordinary business of the court. At the adjourned session in January last, we declined doing business, because we had previously done the greater part of the business of the term; and also, because the public mind as well as the officers of the court, appeared to be at an awful pause upon the consequences which might result from so violent a blow, as that act attempted to inflict on one of the co-ordinate departments of government.

On meeting at the succeeding term in April last we found our clerk's office emptied of all its contents, consisting of public property, record books, transcripts of records of pending suits, except a few of the latter description which were under immediate consideration, and of course in our personal possession, and also a few more which had been placed by our Clerk in the hands of copyists employed by him, and were thereby saved from being carried off. How and by whom this was done will appear, by an extract from our records, which we herewith transmit.

We did not doubt that our Clerk was still the proper keeper of these records for the court, and that a restoration of them ought to take place, the re-organizing act notwithstanding. But we then believed that public feeling was so much excited on account of that act, as to be easily aroused into a flame that might be of useful consequences, and could not be easily extinguished, and that coercing back the papers might be the means of such a commotion, and we were then unwilling to be the immediate instruments of such a calamity. There are times of public excitement, collision and revolution, in which it may be prudent for courts to abstain from the disagreeable exercise of official duty; and such a time we conceived that to be. We therefore remained a few days in our seats, and then adjourned.

At the commencement of the present term, the appointment of a clerk devolved on us by the constitution, owing to the previous death of Achilles Sneed, Esq. the late clerk, from whom the records and public property had been taken. We accordingly appointed Jacob Swigert, Esq. by whom we caused a report to be made and recorded, showing the real situation of the office, which is the document before referred to. We then entered our order directing Francis P. Blair to restore to the possession of our clerk, the records and public property which order has been executed on him. In making this order, we did what we believed to be our duty, in demanding the contents of the office, and indulged a faint hope, that respect for the constitution, the constituted authorities and the public will, would have insured obedience. But in this we have been disappointed. He has not complied, nor has he deigned to make us any reply nor have we, as yet, taken any further measures to compel compliance.

At the first of this term we took a short recess in order that the business might be set in order by the clerk recently appointed, and have again met and still remain in session. Not believing it our duty longer to suspend our duties and the parties and their council in some of the suits already heard, having become impatient, and being willing to relieve as much as possible the almost entire stagnation of business, arising from the reorganizing act we have begun and are now progressing in rendering judgments and decrees in cases heard, and in hearing some of the cases which have recently come to, or have remained on our files. Judging from the number of appeals and writs of error lately brought, and comparing them with the number of appearances which existed at the fall term before the passage of the reorganizing act, we suppose that the great current of business from the state at large is setting into the court as usual. But the records of former causes, and other public property, are still withheld by F. P. Blair.

Another obstacle to the regular progress of business is created by the conflagration of the Capital, whereby the court is left without a proper room for the purpose, except such as the officers of court have been able to procure at their own responsibility, as there is no existing appropriation by law for the purpose of procuring a room.

Thus, Sir, we have laid before you an answer to the inquiries which you have been pleased to make of us, so far as we suppose facts may come within the purview of your communication.

Accept for yourself and the honorable committee over which you preside assurances of our high consideration and regard.

JOHN BOYLE,
WM OWSLEY,
B MILLS.

The Hon Chairman of the Committee for courts of Justice of the House of Representatives.

POLITICAL.

There is one topic which the Message of the President must necessarily touch upon, if it does not distinctly treat of, which will make it, in all probability, more sought after, and more the subject of hostile criticism and animadversion, than any other on which, in all probability, it will remark: we mean the subject of STATE RIGHTS. We have heard it more than once, suggested that this is the rock on which Mr. Adams will be shipwrecked. We are aware of the importance of this topic, of the sensibility it always excites, the variety of interests it involves and the vital constitutional principles which it embraces. It seems absolutely unavoidable that this subject should, at this time, occupy much of the Message of the President. The Georgia claims, will of necessity be brought forward and probably be accompanied with voluminous documents. We have also heard it remarked that the inaugural address of the President, said so much on the advantages which would arise to the Union from the establishment of an extensive system of Internal Improvement, that it is to be expected he will urgently claim the attention of Congress to that subject. These two subjects, will, it is thought, so deeply touch upon the question of State Rights, Mr. Adams is so strongly suspected of a disposition to strengthen the arm of the General Government, and he gives his opinions with so little disguise and so much force, that we know there will so far commit himself as to make its opinion on this topic, a rallying point for an opposition.

We have heard these surmises, so often, that, as the period at which Congress meets draws near, we have turned to the inaugural Address of Mr. Adams to inquire, from it, what is the extent of the danger apprehended, and upon what foundation it rests.

It, of necessity, sheds no light upon the opinions of Mr. Adams in relation to the claims of Georgia or the conduct of any of her constituted authorities, nor can we conjecture how a prudent, well regulated mind, in treating of this matter, should permit feeling, much less passion to find its way into any portion of its statement. On that inquiry therefore, however delicate or appalling it may appear, we contemplate no language, no argument, no principle to be advanced, which can reasonably excite opposition against the Chief Magistrate. He can have no sinister or private motive to stimulate him to violence of language or a mistaken zeal. He can have no object but the Public weal. If rash, intemperate, or headstrong, Public Functionaries, have embarked their passions and permitted personal feelings to guide their pens, is that a reason why an able Statesman, occupying the chair of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, should not treat the subject as becomes it, the parties interested and the high station of him who speaks? On this head we think the most anxious and sensitive friend of the President's may rest easy, nor do we suppose the most lynx-eyed of his opponents, will be able to discover a loop on which to hang a doubt of his integrity, talents or disinterestedness.

The question of Internal Improvement occupies a larger field, and encloses in its embrace too many principles and interests, to hope that either side of it, can be advocated without affording ample ground for discussion, disputation and opposition. Some light is shed upon it, by the inaugural Address; enough to satisfy us of the side which will be taken by the President, and whatever side he takes, will be fortified by all the barriers, which constitutional knowledge, great experience and powerful talents, can erect. In the address a confident hope is expressed that "all constitutional objections, will ultimately be removed." By an acknowledgement of the right of the General Government, to adopt and carry into effect, such internal improvements as it shall think calculated "to promote the General welfare." The exercise of this right, the address contemplates as, "a practical public blessing."—The position thus broadly laid down and the powers thus claimed, will be contested by a large and intelligent portion of the nation, and that portion jealous, as it is, of State Rights, might feel anxious and fearful, if these feelings were not allayed by the powerful, clear and forcible manner in which those very Rights are set forth by Mr. Adams himself. "The General Government of the Union," says he, "and the separate Governments of the State are ALL SOVEREIGNTIES OF LIMITED POWERS: fellow servants of the same masters; uncontrolled within their respective spheres; uncontrollable by encroachments upon each other."

This is a brief, perspicuous and unambiguous declaration of the Rights and Sovereignities of the States, as well as those of the Union, and an acknowledgement that "all" have "limited powers." With this strong avowal of strong constitutional principles full in our view, we can entertain no reasonable fear, that the author of them

contemplates any attack upon the rights and powers which he himself proclaims. But least this general definition of the authorities of the General and the State Government, should be thought insufficient or feeble, we have, in the same address, the following short but most conclusive assertion, not only of the Sovereignty of the States, but of the President's opinion, that it is his duty, and that of the General Government, to watch over, to respect, to protect and regard as inviolable the Rights of the State Governments. That there may be no mistake about this matter, that we may not be thought to have mistaken or not distinctly remembered the language of the President, we give his very words: they are these—"To respect the rights of the State Governments, is the inviolable duty of that of the Union." These declarations cannot but have great weight, not only coming from the individual they did, and made at the time, and on the occasion they were; but because they were delivered, when the President, in the presence of his country and his God, was about to bind himself, "by the solemnities of a religious obligation, to the faithful performance of the duties allotted to him, in the station to which he had just been called." We have extended this article much longer than we contemplated, but the matter grew upon us so rapidly, that we have written a column, where we had intended but a paragraph.

Democratic Press.

Kentucky Legislature.

IN SENATE, Nov. 28, 1825;
Lexington, Nov. 28.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the Legislature, I herewith enclose, for the use of the Senate, answers to the several interrogatories propounded to the Trustees of Transylvania University, which I beg the favor of you to lay before the Senate.

The apology for not forwarding these answers earlier, was the impossibility of examining such a mass of papers and records as was necessary, and making out two copies, and recording the same, in a shorter time.

Respectfully,
your obedient servant,
JOHN BRADFORD, CH. T. T. U.
The Speaker of the Senate.

REPORT.

The Committee from the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, to whom was referred the resolution of the honorable the Legislature of Kentucky, touching the fiscal and other concerns of that institution, passed the 10th instant, November, being fully impressed with the importance of their undertaking, and feeling the liveliest interest in whatever concerns the welfare and prosperity of the first literary institution of our State, have spared no labor in their endeavors to procure for the guardians of the public weal, the information they require from you, as far as it can be collected from documents or other evidence to be relied upon, and beg leave to lay the result before you for confirmation.

The 1st, 2d, 7th and 15th interrogatories, have been responded to by the Treasurer of the Board, and will be found in the annexed paper marked A. The 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th have been answered by President Holley, which answers are contained in the paper marked B.

3d Interrogatory. "What property and other funds belonged to Transylvania Seminary at the time the act of union passed, uniting and incorporating the said Seminary and the Kentucky Academy, and how were they disposed of?"

To that we reply, that from the documents now in possession of the Board, it appears, that the Transylvania Seminary had, at the date of the union with the Kentucky Academy, which was in the year 1793, a small library, presented by the Rev. John Todd of Virginia, the value of which is unknown. Collin's survey of three thousand acres of land, near Lexington, in Fayette county; M. Kee's survey of two thousand acres of land, now part of Jessamine county, and three thousand acres, surveyed in the name of M. Kinzie, at the mouth of Harrod's Creek, in Jefferson county—all these lands, donations from the State of Virginia.

The two first named surveys were at an early period, leased for three lives, in small tracts of about one hundred acres each, at a low annual rent payable in grain and money. The then Trustees correctly perceiving that disposition which had been made of the property, could not, for a generation or two, subvert the benevolent and patriotic intentions of the State of Virginia, and otherwise doubting the policy of permitting their children to have more ample means of obtaining it did, in the year 1816, make sale of the fee of the land, to the several lessees, at the best prices they could obtain. But for the sale of these and other lands, which will be noticed hereafter, the cause of literature and science in the West, would yet have slumbered, while the East was steadily advancing in knowledge, and consequent power, giving to that section of the Union, a preponderance, which without the necessary precautions, may yet be sensibly felt in our political relations. If the effort made by your Board and their predecessors, to rear and sustain a great literary institution within the bosom of our State, should fail, much as it may be regretted, we still have the consolation of self appropriation; blame cannot attach to the immediate guardians of the institution; they have neither spared their labour nor their resources in the enterprise; it must devolve on those who hold the means, yet deny the application of them to so noble a purpose.

The survey at the mouth of Harrod's creek was disposed of in the same way as were the others, after being leased to Hart, Toulman and Co. and the proceeds of the three tracts were vested in the purchase of a part of the site for the University, in the erection of the buildings, a small part disbursed in current expenses, and the residue in two hundred and thirty-four shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, which, at the time, was believed to be not only the most productive, but the safest investment of funds. It was an institution in which the State itself, in its aggregate capacity, held a deep stake and a controlling influence. Who could have doubted the security? From recent occurrences, however, over which the Trustees had no control, the institution has sustained a loss to the amount of three fifths of their active means, in the value of that stock, and but for the timely succor afforded by the Legislature, of twenty thousand dollars, Commonwealth's notes, not quite the amount of loss sustained by the depreciation of their stock, Transylvania must have terminated her career, and those Kentuckians, having the necessary means, sent abroad to obtain an education while those less affluent, were left in a state of comparative ignorance. It further appears from a report of a committee of Transylvania Seminary made to the Kentucky Academy about the time the union was proposed, that the institution had on hand, six hundred and thirty-six pounds, and owed four hundred and twenty-two leaving a balance of two hundred and sixteen pounds; a copy of which report we hand herewith, marked C, and is all the information we have been able to collect on the subject.

4th Interrogatory. "What funds were derived to the University from the Kentucky Academy?"

We answer and say, that Transylvania University received from the Kentucky Academy, by the act of union, six thousand acres of land south of Green river, no part of which has been disposed of, and that it has cost the institution about one thousand dollars for patenting, processing, law suits, paying agents, &c. and from a late report made by your Treasurer, who was employed to go on the land, it will be seen that a great portion of it is now in possession of others, under headrights and other claims, holding adversely to the University; and it further appears, from the report made by Robert Parker, Treasurer of the Kentucky Academy, dated January 1799, that there was, at that time, in his hands £364 1s 6d in notes on sundry individuals, to a copy of which report we refer, marked D. being the entire information we have on that subject.

It has been suggested by one of the old Trustees that they held a note of Allen and Trimble for about \$1010, given to Mr. Blythe, on which note was brought and transferred to the University, with the books of the Academy, estimated at about £200; but we have found no document to establish these facts.

5th Interrogatory. "What funds and other property belonged to the University at the time the act passed on the day of appointing a new board of Trustees, making the University a State institution?"

We reply, that from the books of the Trustees, it appears, that in the year 1816, the new board received from the old, the following property, viz: The lot and buildings thereon, on which the University stands, the new buildings enclosed, but unfinished. The old library and apparatus, the value of which we have no means of ascertaining with any degree of precision. Notes on individuals for lands, &c. \$11,048, which was expended in completing the buildings, and putting the College in full operation. Two hundred and thirty-four shares of stock in the Bank of Kentucky, estimated in specie at \$23,400; ninety of which shares were sold to put the Medical College in motion, and for other purposes. Fifty shares have been sold lately for \$2,500 in silver, with interest from date secured by mortgage on land and negroes, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debt due from the University to the Bank of the United States.

6th Interrogatory. "What donations in land and money, designating each, have been made to that institution since that period, and how have they been applied or vested?"

To this we respond, that in December 1821, the Legislature gave to the University, twenty thousand dollars, Commonwealth's Bank notes, to be paid out of the profits of the Branch of the Commonwealth's Bank located at Lexington, to be applied towards the payments of the debts then due and owing by Transylvania University, amounting to \$36,735 1-2. Upwards of \$2000 dollars of that sum was paid to the Bank of the United States, in specie. The money derived from that source, has been faithfully applied to the object intended. For a list of those debts, we refer to the paper annexed, marked E. Also a donation of five thousand dollars, to the Medical Department for the purchase of books and apparatus for that institution, which was drawn by the Dean of the Faculty, and accounted for, as will fully appear from former reports made to the Legislature. Also, about three thousand dollars from sundry citizens in the town of Lexington and a few hundred dollars from persons out of the State of Kentucky, for the use of the Medical College, which was applied as the donors had directed. Also, six thousand dollars from the town of Lexington in their corporate capacity, in the shape of a loan, for which the Trustees are committed by mortgage on part of the Medical College Library; the fund having been furnished for, and appropriated to that object. Also, three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars from the stockholders of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Lexington, being the price they paid the State for their charter, which was expended in the increase of the University Library, and other expenses. Also, the tax on sales by auction in Lexington, amounting to \$1,977 49, which was appropriated to the increase of the Law Library, as directed by the act granting that fund. Also, a legacy of twenty thousand dollars from the estate of the late Col. James Morrison, the interest to be applied, by the direction of the donor, towards the establishment of a professorship in the University, to be denominated the Morrison Professorship, or the whole sum to be vested in a Library, at the discretion of the Trustees. The University being without a competent professor of Mathematics, or even the means of obtaining one, applied the gift to that object. The legacy yet remains in the hands of the executor, but the interest has been punctually paid. There is also a legacy of the residue of Col. James Morrison's estate, after paying the direct legacies, which is to be applied to the erection of a College edifice in Lexington, under the name of the Morrison College. The amount of this fund is unknown, and the particular application when received, not yet determined on.

8th Interrogatory. "What is the state of the Refectory or boarding house, if any, with the price of boarding, and if the Refectory has been discontinued, the reasons for the discontinuance are requested, with information to what use the house used for a Refectory has been applied?"

For answer thereto, they reply, that the Refectory was abandoned several years since, for the most urgent reasons: 1st The want of means to sustain it; 2d The want of suitable persons to superintend it. The committee will here take occasion to remark, that the Refectory was not abandoned until after a full trial of its utility. It was first established under a superintendent with a salary; that did not answer. It was then, with its furniture, given to a family free of rent, and the price of board limited; that did not succeed. Another person was sought for and obtained, who occupied the property free from cost, and in addition, the price of board increased; this continued one session, when the tenant abandoned it. These several experiments cost the University some thousands of dollars.

That an establishment of the kind is a desirable appendage to every College, cannot be denied; but your committee are persuaded it cannot easily be sustained in this country, without an accession of funds over and above the receipts from the establishment.

After the abandonment of the Refectory, for the greater security of the College buildings and other property, and for other reasons which will more fully appear on referring to the report of a committee, made April 7th, 1823, a copy of which is hereto annexed, marked F, the Trustees were induced to give the use of the building to President Holley, for his dwelling and he now occupies it.

9th Interrogatory. "The number of students in the University at the time the act passed making a State institution?"

For answer thereto, they refer to the report of Professor Bishop, made October 1st 1817, an extract from which is annexed, marked G, from which it will be seen, that the whole number of students at all departments of the University, was 77.

10th Interrogatory. "Will the revenue of the

institution be sufficient to sustain it, with the present salaries and expenses?"

In responding to that question, the committee beg leave to extend their observations beyond a simple negative, and to call the attention of the Board to this most interesting part of the subject. We answer, that the revenue, which is only \$1,200 a year and the tuition fees, independent of some uncertain contingencies of small amount, will not defray the expenses of the institution; nor do we believe it can be made to do it, under any management, and retain its present character and usefulness.

From the expression used in the interrogatory, "with the present salaries," it would seem to imply, that a reduction of salaries would effect the object. To that supposition, we reply, that Transylvania University has already, by indirect means, reduced the salaries of its officers, beneath those of any other institution of equal eminence in the United States, as will be hereafter shown. To attempt more, would lose their services. Should that happen, we know from actual experience, that professors whose attainments are such as to render them useful, are difficult to obtain at high salaries. When the vacancy occurred in the Mathematical chair, by the resignation of its late professor, the Trustees and the President, with the aid of Mr. Clay, who was at Washington, at a part of the time, where he saw gentlemen from every part of the Union, sought a full year for a professor in that department, at a salary of \$1,200 a year, before they could obtain one, which was the only offer the Board had. The University was once in the same situation in regard to a President. Diligent search was made for years without success, for a suitable officer to fill that chair, at \$2,000; and the Board were at length constrained to promise \$3,000 to the present incumbent, or permit the institution to languish, as it had done. And still more recently have we a lesson on that subject, in the vacancy that occurred in the Medical department, where the emoluments are very great, and much beyond that of any other branch of the University.

An institution of learning is useful in proportion to the abilities of its teachers; its fame and success exactly equal to their standing in the literary and scientific world, and their price the highest their services will command.

The first proposition, that the usefulness of an institution is in proportion to the abilities of its teachers, is self evident, and needs no comment.

The second, that its fame and success are exactly equal to the standing of the professors in the literary and scientific world, is fully evidenced by the rise and rapid progress of the Medical department of Transylvania, and some other Universities of the United States.

The third, that the price of teachers is the highest that their services will command, is as true as that the farmer will obtain for his labor the highest reward, or the merchant for his goods the greatest price. If professors of great literary acquirements and reputation could be obtained for such price as the trustees fix upon their services, then indeed could an establishment for liberal education be sustained by its internal resources; or could the price of instruction be increased at pleasure, and students obtained, it might be done. The object cannot be effected either by the one or the other means.

We have remarked, that salaries of the officers in the University of Transylvania (we mean in the College proper,) are beneath those of any other institution of equal eminence in the United States. In support of this assertion, we beg leave to detain you, until we enumerate a few of the most striking instances. Beginning with Harvard University, the President of that institution receives between three and four thousand dollars a year for his superintendence, without giving any instruction. President Nassau of Union College, receives nearly the same salary. At Columbia College N. York, the President receives four thousand five hundred dollars a year; as we are informed, in pay and emoluments; one Professor, \$3,000 a year and a home; two others a home and \$2,500 a year; another, \$1,600 and a home; another, \$1,500 without a home, and until lately, a superannuated Professor, (retired from service,) on an annuity of \$1,500 a year for life. Such is the estimation in which they hold men who have devoted their lives to the instruction of youth, Pennsylvania University pays her President \$1,200 a year, and one third the tuition fees, and furnishes a house. Virginia University employs Professors altogether, at a salary of \$1,500 each a year, and all the tuition fees. The College in Tennessee pays her President \$2,000 a year, and each of her Professors either 14 or 15 hundred dollars.

With these facts before us, can we hope to sustain the institution with its present revenue? Can Kentucky expect to command the services of literary men, at a less price than her sister States? If she does, the expectation is unreasonable, and will not be realized.

17th Interrogatory. "The price of tuition in the several departments of the University?"

For answer to that inquiry, we reply, that in the College proper, it is forty dollars in specie per session, or the equivalent in Commonwealth's paper; in the preparatory department it is forty dollars in Commonwealth's notes, or the equivalent in specie; in the Medical department, twenty dollars in Commonwealth's notes to each professor, and an additional charge by the Professor, of surgery and anatomy, of \$5 in Commonwealth's notes, to cover necessary incidental expenses peculiar to that professorship.

For any further information relating to the fiscal concerns of the institution, we refer to the annual report of the Treasurer of the Board, hereto attached, marked H, and to a resolution of the Board passed 10th of August 1824, marked I.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)
ELISHA I. WINTER,
THOMAS BODLEY, } Committee.
JOHN TILFORD,

The Treasurer of Transylvania University will please to respond to the following inquiries:

1st—The amount of funds belonging to the Transylvania University at this time, inclusive of the lot of ground and improvements on which it is located and how are the funds vested?

2d—What is the annual revenue of the institution and from what sources derived, designating the amount of each?

3d—What property and other funds belong, at this time, to the University, and how vested? (Answered in answers to 1st and 2d.)

4th—What is the amount of debts owing by the institution and to whom?

COMMITTEE OF T. T. U.

To the first inquiry, the Treasurer begs leave to state, that the real estate and other property and funds belonging to Transylvania University, (so far as come under his notice) are as follows, viz:

The College lot and buildings.

Three small estates lots in Lexington. Two of them are unproductive, the other produces an annual rent of twenty four dollars only.

Six thousand acres of land in Caldwell and Livingston counties, unproductive.

Libraries and Apparatus.

Ninety-three Shares of Stock in the Bank of Kentucky, on which three distributions of ten per cent. each have been drawn.

John Smith's note for 2,500 dollars, on interest, payable in the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States at Lexington, being for fifty shares of bank stock sold him.

A debt due from the estate of Paul Skidmore, of about 1,600 dollars, including interest.

J and A Clark's note for 204 dollars 26 cents, in specie due on the 12th of May last.

A list of sundry old debts, amounting to about 2,000 dollars, of which but little will be collected as many of the individuals have left the country and others are insolvent.

Cash on hand on the 30th of September, (the period to which the annual treasury report was made) currency \$18 56, specie 249 42—768 dollars 39 cts.

To the second inquiry we would reply that the revenue derived to the University during the year ending on the 30th of September last, was as follows, viz:

For tuition in College proper, 5,309 25 cts. 11th Do in preparatory department, 811 65—6,121 10 Fines received from students, 139 25 Fines and forfeitures, 40 00 Rents for rooms in College &c. 157 74 To the Morrison Professorship, from the executor of Col. Morrison, in specie, 1,210 00

Total, 7,674 17

The seventh inquiry he conceives is answered by that given to the first.

To the fifteenth inquiry, he answers, that the University owes to the Bank of the United States, payable at the Office of Discount and Deposit at Lexington, 4,812 dollars, which is the only debt known by the treasurer to be owing by the institution; there may, however, and probably are, other small claims of which he is not apprised.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. MORTON, Treasurer
November 22, 1825.

(B)
To the honorable, the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University.

GENTLEMEN—The following information is respectfully communicated to you, at your request. The subjects are taken up in the order in which you have placed them.

I. "The salary and other emoluments of the President, derived from private lectures or classes, signing diplomas, and the fee charged for each."

The President has no private class. His salary is 3,000 dollars in currency, equivalent at this time to 2,000 dollars in specie. He charges a fee of five dollars in currency, for signing the diplomas of the Bachelors and Masters of Arts.

The income from this source, during the last session, was 215 dollars in currency, or 107 dollars 50 cents in specie.

II. "The salaries and emoluments of the other Professors, and how paid, whether in specie or paper currency."

Professor Roche has 1,200 dollars in currency; Professor Matthews, 1,200 dollars in specie; and Professor Chapman 600 dollars in currency. Each of the Medical Professors has twenty dollars in currency for his ticket, and five dollars in currency for signing the diplomas of the Medical Graduates.

III. "The practice among the Professors of giving private lectures, attending private classes and the emoluments derived to the Professors from them."

The Professors in the Academical department have no private classes. In regard to the Medical Professors, I refer you to the official note of the Dean, in answer to my inquiry upon this subject.

IV. "The number of diplomas granted by the institution within the last two years, designating the number granted in each year."

During the year ending in July 1825, the University conferred 32 degrees of Bachelor of Arts; 21 of Master of Arts; 16 of Bachelor of Laws; 57 of Doctor of Medicine, and 2 of Doctor of Laws; thus making an aggregate of 138.

During the year ending in July 1824, the University conferred 24 degrees of Bachelor of Arts; 18 of Master of Arts; 16 of Bachelor of Laws; 47 of Doctor of Medicine; 2 of Doctor of Divinity and 2 of Doctor of Laws; making a total of 169.

V. "The present number of students in the University designating separately the Medical & Law students, and those in the Grammar School and College."

The Law School is suspended for the present session, to be revived the next. The Medical Class contains 272; the senior class 38; the junior class 24; the sophomore class 12; the freshman class 17 and the preparatory department 40; making an aggregate of 433. Of these, the four college classes contain 91.

VI. "The number of Professors in each department of the institution, designating the name and title of each, with the duties assigned to them, and what portion of the day they are severally employed in attending to their classes respectively."

The President and three Professors are employed in the Academical department. The instruction in the senior class in Chemistry, is given by the Rev Doctor Blythe. In the preparatory school there is one teacher; and in the Medical six Professors. The following list shows more fully this part of the subject:

HORACE HOLLEY, J. L. D. President, and Professor of the Philosophy of Mind.

BENJ. W. DUDLEY, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.

CHARLES CALDWELL, M. D. Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice.

DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Dean of the Medical Faculty.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Rev. JAMES BLYTHE, D. D. Professor of Chemistry.

CHARLES W. SHORT, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Botany.

JOHN ROCHE A. M. Professor of the Greek & Latin Languages.

THOMAS J. MATTHEWS, A. M. Morrison Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. GEORGE T. CHAPMAN, D. D. Professor of History, Geography, Chronology and Antiquities.

JOHN BROWN, A. M. Principal of the Preparatory Department.

WILLIAM S. BODLEY, A. M. Librarian of the general Library and Secretary of the Academical Faculty.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Librarian of the Medical Library and Secretary of the Medical Faculty.

JOHN H. MORTON, Treasurer.

WILLIAM MACLEAN, Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

For the employment of the President and the Academical Professors, see his report to the Board at a late meeting. Each Medical Professor lectures every day to the class for an hour. The principal in the Preparatory Department is in his school from six to seven hours. Dr Blythe lectures to the senior three times a week on Chemistry.

Very respectfully yours,
HORACE HOLLEY, President.
November 22, 1825.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Transylvania University 23d September, 1825.

RESOLVED That the Clerk request the President to report to the Board, at their next meeting the time that each Professor devotes to the recitation rooms.

At a meeting 3d October, 1825, Mr Holley reported as follows, viz:

Agreeably to the request of the Board of Trustees of Transylvania University, at their meeting September 23d 1825, the President makes the following report, concerning the labors of the several instructors in the academical department.

The President, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., and from 12 to 1 P. M., attends the seniors daily giving a course of instruction in philology, rhetoric, logic, ethics, mental philosophy and political economy. From 10 to 12 he goes through a course of regular criticism, with his pen in his hand, and in company with the writers in succession, upon the themes and forensics which are prepared by the seniors.

A portion of this period is also devoted to students, to all the objects of complaint, advice, expostulation, and the general business of order and discipline, as well as to the reception of strangers and the requisite information which they seek, when they visit the institution with their sons or their friends. It is still further employed by the President, to visit, according to law, the recitation and lecture rooms of the teachers and professors, and to suggest any improvement that might be made, as well as to obtain a personal knowledge of the condition of all the departments.

From 12 to 1 on Fridays, he attends to the private recitation of the two other classes, and from 10 to 11 on Saturdays, to the recitation of the public declaration.

As has been done heretofore in some of the sessions, the President designs to give, from 11 to 12 on Saturdays, during the present season, a course of lectures on manners and morals, in the chapel. At this time the President is employed one hour each day, in hearing a course of recitations from one of the classes in Latin; though this is an extra duty, which he will assign to some one else, as soon as circumstances will permit.

Professor Roche, from 9 to 10, hears a recitation by the juniors; from 10 to 11, a recitation by the sophomores; from 11 to 12, a second recitation by the juniors; from 12 to 1, a recitation by the freshmen, and from 1 to 2, a second recitation by the sophomores. In this manner he goes through with the prescribed course of Greek and Latin, with the exception of Horace which is taken by the President the professors also criticisms, at his room the Greek and Latin exercises of the classes.

Professor Matthews from 9 to 10, hears a recitation by the freshmen; from 10 to 11 a recitation by the juniors; from 11 to 12 a recitation by the seniors; and from 12 to 1 by the sophomores. He also delivers lectures on the subjects of his Professorship, twice a week.

Professor Chapman from 9 to 10 hears the sophomores; from 10 to 11 the seniors; from 11 to 12 the freshmen; and from 12 to 1 the juniors.

The labors of Professor Roche are unreasonably great. Justice and policy require that they should be lessened, as soon as the circumstances of the University will allow a division of his professorship.

HORACE HOLLEY, President.
Transylvania University, Nov 22 1825.

Sir—At a meeting of the Medical Faculty, held this evening, the official note which I had the honor to receive from you to-day was read and considered although it related to a subject on which that body had never before acted.

I was instructed by its vote, to reply that it does not possess the information which you desire; and as the office of Dean gives me no authority to collect it I am compelled respectfully to refer you to the professors individually.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
DANIEL DRAKE, DEAN, MED. FAC.
Transylvania University.

(Documents to be continued.)

Foreign and Domestic

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Northwestern expedition, under Capt. Parry, has again failed, and Capt. P. it will be seen, has returned to London. The expedition wintered in Prince Rupert's Inlet. No new discoveries of importance have been made. NAT. INT.

A letter from Mexico, Aug. 13, states that the great banker, Baring, has purchased 300,000 square leagues of land, with mines, and 200,000 head of sheep upon it, for 950,000 dollars. One of the London papers says there must be a mistake in this, as 300,000 square leagues would make it equal to 1,800 miles long by 1,500 miles broad, or 2,700,000 square miles—a trifle larger, we guess, than all Europe. The estate does not seem to be overstocked, as, according to the latter; there are four sheep for six square leagues, or one leg of mutton for 3-4 square miles. 12.

The Manchester Journal says, "the importation of cotton, this year, exceeds the quantity imported during the same period last year, by 249,402 bags, the imports for this year being 720,087, and for the same period last year, 470,685." 13.

LAFAYETTE.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

The following is a more detailed account of what passed at Rouen during the short stay of General Lafayette in that city, on his way from Havre to his seat of Lagrange, where he is at present.

It was on Friday evening that General Lafayette arrived in the ancient capital of Normandy, which the English have called the Manchester of France. It was soon known upon the Exchange and in all the city that the Guest of the American Nation was to dine with the Hon. M. Cabanon, who had always been elected deputy of the Lower Seine, whilst his fellow citizens could elect candidates of their own choice. At Rouen as at Havre, M. Lafayette was accompanied by his family and some friends. At five o'clock they sat down to dinner; one health only was drank; it was that of the defender, the veteran of liberty in the two worlds. Towards eight in the evening a great number of citizens and females repaired to the rue de Croisne, where the house of M. Cabanon is situated, and notwithstanding the crowd, which increased every minute, above all, when they perceived M. Lafayette at the balcony, the greatest tranquility reigned in the rue de Croisne and its environs, and a serene given to the General, was heard with perfect silence. Between the symphonic acclamations were raised in honor of Gen. Lafayette; it was then, that unperceived by the crowd, there arrived at the same time, by the two opposite extremities of the rue de Croisne, a detachment of the Garde Royale and a detachment of gendarmes. The Garde Royale in this instance as in others, conducted itself with a moderation and a prudence which, unfortunately, was not imitated by the gendarmes. The latter, in order to disperse peaceable citizens, whose meeting had occasioned no disturbance, treated them as rioters and charged. Suddenly the women and the children uttered cries of terror—every one was seized with a panic, but the orders given to the gendarmes were so precise that they nevertheless continued their march. Many females were thrown down and murdered; a manufacturer of the city of Dolbeac, an inhabitant of Rouen, 70 years of age, and many other persons, received wounds more or less severe, and the whole assembly was put to flight by the sabres and bayonets of the gendarmes, who arrested many individuals. Before their arrival, all had passed at Rouen, as at Havre, but it was thought expedient at Rouen to interpose the police and an armed force: from this all the mischief has arisen. This observation is unwarrantable, and nevertheless, the authorities at Rouen, seeing, as it must be taken, the necessity of justifying measures which had no necessity, inserted in the journal of the Prefecture, a note, in which it is said that the citizens groaned to see the tranquillity menaced by the presence of a man whose sad celebrity connects itself with the most disastrous periods of the Revolution.

Notwithstanding the order which had been given to the minkerees to let out horses to no one, M. Lafayette left Rouen early the following Saturday, escorted, three leagues from the city by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade, proud of having received his congratulations and farewell. It is thought that M. Lafayette will come to Paris at the end of the week.

JOURNAL DE PARIS.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1825.

On the evening of the 13th inst. the Church in which the Representatives were setting in Frankfort took fire and was entirely consumed. The house was in session when the fire was first discovered, every effort to arrest the progress of the flames proved ineffectual.—The Methodist Church was immediately tendered & accepted by the members for their use during the remainder of the session, which we learn will terminate to-morrow.

Every effort heretofore made to bring about a compromise between the new and old Court parties has failed.—Both parties profess a willingness to refer the matter to the decision of the people, but in different ways.—The old court party think the question may be fairly decided by the people at their annual election, while the opposite party contend that the only proper and legitimate way is in Convention.

PRODUCE OF OHIO.

A very great quantity of produce has accumulated in this city, and our warehouses are nearly all filled. It is estimated that there is at present in this place about twenty thousand barrels of flour—and that the total value of every description of produce now stored for want of a rise in the Ohio to take it off, is not less than three hundred thousands dollars. Notwithstanding this large amount, every day brings with it wagons from all directions loaded for this city. The present lowness of the river, has depressed marketing considerably—this, together with the good state of the roads, has furnished us with a surplus of produce, and rendered the Cincinnati market unusually cheap.

American Tea.—Specimens of tea, raised and manufactured in Franklin county, Pa. have been exhibited at Chambersburg. The tea was raised from seed found in a box of imported tea.

It is stated that at the late fancy ball, at York in England, the Marchioness of Londondary, wore jewels and other costly ornaments to the value of 30,000l.—more than 133,000 dollars.

The Glasgow Free Press says, in a letter from a private correspondent, that, notwithstanding the late orders in council, three steamboats are building for Greece, one of which is "to have several long cannonades and small guns, and two of Perkins steam guns, so that she will in fact be a complete floating battery of immense power. Lord Cochrane himself is said to be in direct and close communication with the Deputies, but Government having made several inquiries respecting him, it has become essential that his place of residence should be as little known as possible."—is.

MARRIED.

In Woodford county on the 8th inst by the Rev. Nathan H Hall—Mr Wm. L Green of Natchez to Miss Margaret B. C daughter of Mr John Raley.

ANOTHER HERO IS NO MORE!!!

Sometime since, in consequence of declining health, Commodore M'DONOUGH made application to the Government of the United States to be permitted to resign the command of the Frigate Constitution and return to the United States.—He also prayed that his Physician, Dr. Turk, might be permitted to accompany him. Leave was promptly given. On the 24th of October, Commodore M'Donough, and his son, Dr. Turk, Chaplain Greir, Midshipman Ringgold and several United States sailors embarked at Gibraltar on board the Brig Edgar, bound for New York.—They had fine weather for about 16 days, since which it has been very boisterous. The brig was blown off New York on Tuesday last, and put into the capes of Delaware.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Turk, who informs us that on the 10th of November, COM-MODORE M'DONOUGH, DIED, of a Pulmonary Consumption. His body is on board the Edgar and will probably arrive in this city this day. We hope and trust, all honor due to the illustrious dead, will be shown to the corpse of the gallant and renowned M'Donough! His wife died a few months since, and was buried at Middletown, (Conn.) They have left five children, four sons and a daughter. Where the Commodore will be buried is not yet known. Dr. Turk probably, to-morrow, will accompany the body to New York, where he expects to be met by some of the relatives of the illustrious dead. There are about twenty sick seamen, from the squadron on board the Edgar, who will probably be put into our Navy Hospital. The officers we have named are going to the south.

TOWN TRUSTEES.

An Election for eleven trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Court House in Lexington on Saturday the 7th day of January next to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board

Attest Joseph Towler Clk B. T.

Lexington December 15th. 1825.

SAMUEL ELLIS

SURGEON DENTIST.

TENDERS his services to the public in the various branches of his profession.

He inserts artificial Teeth in the best possible manner and performs all the other operations necessary to restore decayed teeth and gums and certain to preserve them in a healthy state. He will attend on Ladies at their dwellings when requested; at present he occupies a room at Mrs. S. Keens Inn where he may be found at all times.

Dec. 16th 1825—50—3t.

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES, attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the room lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort, as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as a representative, immediately on the rising of the legislature & to reside in Frankfort.

Dec 16th 1825—50—6m

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TAKEN UP

By Jacob Troutman, living in Fayette county, on David's Fork of Elkhorn,

One Sorrel Mare.

12 or 15 years old, fifteen hands three inches high, star in her forehead, right hind foot white, and grey face, crest fallen, and several white spots on her neck, appraised to \$10.—Also, one

Mahogany Bay Stud Colt,

Two years old, right hind foot white up to the footlock, left fore foot roan, and a little white on the right fore foot, appraised to \$25 by W. E. Dudley and Joshua Owings before me, a Justice of the Peace for Fayette county.

JAMES DUDLEY, J. P.

December 16, 1825.—50—3t



Washington Hall.

ASA WILGUS.

HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.

Nov. 5th. 1825.—50—3m

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchantable

WHEAT

At the ALLUVIAL MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine

FLOUR

And excellent CORN MEAL.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

Dec. 16th 1825.—50—1t

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do do. do. Plates Twiflers & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens, do. Sauce do, do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Teapots, Sugar and Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C. Ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1815.—19—1t.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE LIFE OF THE

BOSTON BARD.

With a portrait by Durand

In youth, I saw the rugged road,
My feet were doomed to tread,
And sane, I took my fortune's road,
And bade it heaven my head.

The frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "Boston Bard" has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his life, together with a number of poems necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character, unmerited censure, loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And if "VARIETY" be the very spice of life, the readers of his work will find their mental repast sufficiently seasoned to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house began in the childhood of the author—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself; that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.—Except my mother, sister and brother; I stand indebted to no living relative for any favor whatever. If the clouds which veiled the morning sun of life had been broken and dispersed; if under a self-given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse or enlighten the understanding, the friends of kindred has not in any manner, nor at any time, been productive of these events.—If I have been a hungry, the bread of the stranger has strengthened me; if I carry on his couch I have reposed, slumbered and refreshed, to the stranger, therefore, am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe no one else—GRATITUDE. The heat of the day has been borne alone, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my poems which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y. 1825.

The work will contain about 200 pages duodecimo, printed on fine paper, with fair and neat type, and afforded to subscribers, at 1 dollar, cash on delivery.

Subscription papers may be returned by mail in an envelope, to the Post Master at Mount Pleasant New-York.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber living near Armstrong's Ferry Woodford county on the first of November last a negro man named

JAMES,

about twenty five years of age, about five feet six inches high, slender made, of a dark complexion and quite likely. The above Reward in Common wealth's paper will be given for apprehending and securing said negro man in the most convenient jail to where he may be taken and immediately apprising the subscriber thereof.

RICHARD E. MEADE.

December 9th 1825—49—3t

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison. HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the Fayette and Jessamine courts. Their office is kept at the corner of short and upper streets, opposite the public square, in the room lately occupied by Dr Warfield, where one or both may at all times be found.

Lexington Dec 8, 1815—49—6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Tuesday 13th inst at the late residence of Mrs Jane McNair dec'd on the Bates Creed road near Lexington, all the personal estate of the deceased consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, farming utensils, C.orn, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Sheep &c. for all sums of five dollars and under, cash in hand will be required for all sums over five dollars, a credit of six months will be given by the purchaser giving bond with approved security. All those persons indebted to the estate will please to come forward and pay, and all those that have any demands against said estate will do well to make them known.

WALLER BULLOCK Admr

December 9th 1825—49—1ds*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday 20th December Next, at the late residence of Mary Worley, deceased, in Fayette County on South Elkhorn, seven miles from Lexington, near the road leading to Versailles, all the personal estate of said Decedent, consisting of an extensive and valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Hogs; \$20 Fat Hogs. A large quantity of House & Kitchen Furniture. A Piano Forte, well toned and of first quality. Farming Utensils, C.orn, Rye, Hay, Flax, Flaxseed Hempseed one still &c. &c.—Also, The Farm (very valuable) to be rented, and a number of Negroes to be hired. The Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them at as early a period as possible, properly authenticated, that arrangement may be made for their payment; as it is desirable to make a distribution of said estate among the Heirs, as soon as the debts can be liquidated.

J. WORLEY, Admr.

November 14th, 1825.—49—2t.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Land and Negroes.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, made at their September Term, 1825, on petition of Joseph and Hezekiah M'Cann, for themselves and as Guardians for the infant heirs of Neal M'Cann, deceased: We the undersigned Commissioners, being appointed to carry said decree into effect, shall proceed to sell at Public Sale, on the 30th day of December Next, on the premises, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, payable in gold or silver, all the real estate of Neal M'Cann, deceased, mentioned in said decree, namely:

THAT VALUABLE FARM Whereon said Decedent formerly lived, in Fayette County, living on the head waters of Boons creek, 8 miles East of Lexington, near Child's Tavern on the main road leading from Lexington to Winchester, containing about 270 acres first rate land, all under good fence, about one half cleared, the other in good timber and well set with grass, with three never failing springs, well calculated, for a stock farm, with a good framed house, kitchen, barn, outhouses, barn, stables, stillhouse, and other convenient outhouses—also, 7 or 8 LIKELY NEGROES, principally men and women, one likely Boy about 15 years old. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH M'CANN,

HEZEKIAH M'CANN,

Commissioners.

Nov. 23th, 1825.—49—3t

LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VEST PATTERNS, together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia; and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shops are in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted.

October 3, 1825—40—1t.

MURDER.

1000 Dollars Reward.

RESOLVED, by the Trustees of the Town of Frankfort, that, feeling a deep regret in common with the citizens of Frankfort, at the melancholy assassination of their late fellow citizen, Col. Solomon P. Sharp, and for the purpose of apprehending the monster who committed the diabolical act, on Sunday night the 6th inst. at his own house, they hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Commonwealth's paper, to be paid on the safe delivery in any Jail, so that the person may be delivered to the officers of justice in this place.

DANIEL WEISGER, Ch'm.

G. E. RUSSELL,

THOMAS LONG,

JAMES SHANNON,

JAMES DUNN,

JOHN LEONARD,

JOHN WOODS.

N. B. The murderer was heard to state to Col. Sharp, that his name was John A. Covington, and he was observed to be a tall man dressed in dark clothes.

November 7, 1825—45—5w

The Editors of the Reporter and Gazette at Lexington, of the Gazette and Advertiser at Louisville, of the Herald at Bardstown, and of the Messenger at Russellville, are requested to insert the above six weeks and forward their accounts to the trustees for payment.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an interlocutory Decree made at the February term 1825, and amended at the September term 1825, in the Fayette circuit court wherein William Corbin is complainant, and William Palmatier, defendant. I shall on Monday the 11th day of December 1825 at the Court House door in the town of Lexington, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. proceed to sell the mortgaged lot, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months (purchaser giving bond and security); the bond to be discharged in notes on the bank of the commonwealth of Kentucky. The lot is described, as designated by the letter A in the plot of the town, binding on Short street 17 poles and running back 40 poles being part of a four acre lot and adjoining the lot of Mrs Parkers at the lower end of the town, and nearly opposite to the Baptist grave yard. Title indisputable.

GEORGE W. MORTON,

Commissioner.

Nov 2 1825—44—1ds.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz: SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged:

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madder, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds,

French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING, In boxes do

RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Pepper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48—1t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, pronounced at its September Term 1825, in the suit in Chancery, wherein Edmund P. White is Complainant and Hawes Graves &c are defendants, we the Commissioners appointed by said decree, Will at the place of residence of said Hawes Graves, near Shoot's Tavern, on the 10th day of January next, expose to public sale for lawful money and to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months; (the purchasers to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money; which bonds are to have the force of Replevin in bonds.) 13 Negroes, consisting of Men, Women and Children, Six Horses, one Mule and three Colts, five Cows and three Calves. forty Sheep, fifty Hogs, crop of forty acres of Corn, all the Wheat, Rye, Oats, Hemp and Tobacco, on the premises of said H. Graves one Waggon and gear, one Gig and Harness, all the Farming Utensils, four Beds, four Bedsteads and Furniture, one Clock, one Sideboard, one Bureau, one set of Madison Tables and Table furniture, ten Chairs, five Trunks, one Cupboard, and all the Kitchen furniture. Also a Stud-horse, called Young Eagle, which will be sold on a Credit of 12, 18, and 24 months—All sums under twenty dollars to be paid in hand.

W. HAYES,

JOSEPH GRAVES,

N. B. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Dec. 1st, 1825—48—6w

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber in a street of Lexington on the 17th inst a

Black Mare,

about a very long tail 4 years old last spring, about fifteen hands one inch high, has a white spot on her right jaw, and some white behind the ears; trots naturally; she had on a saddle and bridle. A reward of \$10 will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare saddle and bridle either to John Geter or Archibald Campbell Lexington.

SILAS LAVER

Nov. 28th 1825—43—3t

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,

PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the first of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Libraries, and the tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity Maritime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.

J. BLEDSOE,

C. HUMPHREYS.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—1t

STOLEN

OUT of the passage of Mr. James Brooks's house in Lexington, on the evening of Wednesday last, the following articles viz. A pair of Saddlebags about half worn, with my name written on the underside of the sweat strap, which I expect is pretty dirty; they contained two cotton shirts marked W. M. S. one linen do. ruffled, one striped Marcellus vest; one black silk do. one pair mixed yarn and cotton Socks; one pair white yarn do. very fine; one pair mixed yarn mittens, lined with white wool; one black interesting dress with false sleeves of plain black satin; one white jaconette robe, false sleeves, trimmed with thread lace; one fine India grass pocket handkerchief, with other articles of clothing. Four books to wit: The Beauties of Shakespeare bound in gilt leather; The Humonist also in gilt leather; Johnson's Poems and Hawley's Tour. A reward of Five dollars will be given for the recovery of the above articles.

W. M. SUDDUTH.

Dec. 2d. 1825—42—3t

Fayette County to wit.

TAKEN up by Thomas Stephenson two miles from Lexington on Russells Road one

BAY FILLEY

about two years old near thirteen hands high one hind foot white, black mane and tail star in the face unbroken, appraised to Twenty Dollars in Commonwealth's money by Daniel White and James Wyatt before me this 27th day of August 1825.

O. KLEN J. P.

Was also found an old saddle on Henry's mill road.

December 9th 1825—49—3t*

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

OYSTERS

100 Eggs of the Fresh Oyster
50 Lbs of Spanish Cigars of superior quality
4 Cans of S. J. Merdine's elastic waterproof Gentlemen's and Youth's HATS.
With a variety of other articles for sale very low for Cash.
CHAS. CUMMENS,
Main street, next Mrs. Keen's Hotel
Dec 2d 1825 48—3t



COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—lith proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,

of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable



POET'S CORNER.

UP AND DOWN.

We are glad to perceive that our friend, the Editor of the New-England Farmer can occasionally unbend from his severe studies, and find time, amidst the live stock and the utensils of the farm yard with which he is surrounded, to pay a visit to his old acquaintances, the ladies who reside on Parvassus, as the following from one of his late papers will manifest.

BOSTON GAZETTE.

Paramount Punning—or setting up & setting down.

BY J. T. FESSENDEN.

A chap once told St Patrick's Dean,
While rising from his seat, "I mean
To set up for wit."
"Al!" quoth the Dean, "If that be true,
The very best thing you can do,
Is down again to sit."

Too many, like that would be wit,
Set up for what they are not fit,
And always lose their aim;
Set up for wisdom, wealth, renown,
But end the farce by sitting down,
With poverty and shame.

A middling farmer thinks he can
Set up to be a gentleman,
And then set down content;
But after many a turn and twist,
Is set down on the paper list,
A fool not worth one cent!

When farmers' wives and daughters fair,
Set up with silks and Leghorns rare,
To look most wondrous winning,
They set upon a slippery stand,
'Till indigence, with iron hand,
Upsets their underpinning.

Some city ladies, too, whose gear
Has made them to their husband's dear,
Set up to lead the ton;
Though they set high on fashion's seat,
Age, death or poverty, albeit
Will set them down anon.

Some fools set up to live by law,
And though they are all over law,
Soon fall for lack of brains;
But had the bobbies only just
Known where they ought to set at first,
They'd say'd a world of pains.

A quack sets up the doctors trade,
But could he use the Sexton's spade
No better than his pills,
The man might toil from morn to night
And find his match with all his might
To bury half he kills.

You may set up for what you choose
As easily as wear old shoes,
If e'er so low at present;
But when you have set up in vain,
And find you must set down again,
'Tis terribly unpleasant.

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumption.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza,
Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty
of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824; James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825; Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th, 1825; Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th, 1825.

Mr. J. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a paper or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELL, Druggist, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves,
Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th 1825—41 doz.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

Will practice law in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824.—25—tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42—tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825—41—ty

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOME few days ago a person brought to the Subscriber a number of his change tickets to receive Commonwealth paper, in the package there was a certain number of Tickets Counterfeited, although they had the same Stamp as the genuine, but the signature is very badly imitated and easily detected, those I refused to pay but gave the person the Commonwealth paper for the genuine ones and returned to him the Counterfeits;

Those same persons, though they knew the said tickets were counterfeited, have still thrown them again into circulation spreading the report that I did not redeem my tickets any longer and that before long, I would fail. It is not certainly for the sum of 120 Dollars which is the whole amount that I have now in circulation that I would be guilty of so mean an action;

And in order to convince the public of the wickedness of those persons, I promise a reward of \$10, to any one who will produce the author of such a calumny.

JOHN DEVERIN.

October 28 1825—43—tf

State of Kentucky,

Madison Circuit Ct. September Term, 1825.

Green Clay Complainant,

against

Samuel Estil & others Def'ts.

In Chancery.

On the motion of the Complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the Defendants George Polston and Ann his wife, James Brown, John Blanchard and Charles Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur A. Lee, James Acklin and Melared his wife, Edmund P. Lee, Baldwin M. Lee, Christopher Acklin and Sarah G. his wife, Abner Lacer and Catherine his wife, William J. Grills and Elizabeth his wife, Alexander Acklin and Mary Ann his wife and John Lee, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term, and file their answers herein to the Complainant's Bill and amended Bills that the same shall be taken for confessed against them; And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News-paper printed in this State for two months successively. And the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test,

DAVID IRVINE, CLK. M. C. C.

Sept. 19, 1825—45—9w

KENTUCKY.

Madison Circuit Ct. September Term 1825.

Green Clay Complainant

against

Lawrence Long's heirs &c. Def'ts.

In Chancery.

On the motion of the complainant, affidavit being filed by said Complainant as to the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants J. Long, Richard Caulk and Sally his wife late Sally Long Lyall Bacon and Nancy his wife late Nancy Long, Gabriel Long William Long, Nicholas Long and the unknown heirs of John Long deceased, heirs and devisees of Lawrence Long dec. are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—it is ordered that unless said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next February Chancery Term and file their answers to the complainant's Bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively, and the cause is continued until the next court.

A Copy Test

DAVID IRVINE CLK. M. C. C.

Sept. 19 1825—45—9w

State of Kentucky,

Fayette Circuit Court—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Compt.

against

Thomas Moore Def't.

In Chancery.

THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant, it is ordered that unless the said Defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy Test,

A. GARRETT, d. & f. c. c.

Oct. 14th 1825 41 9w

NEW GROCERY STORE.

JAMES F. BRADLEY,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of the Cross-Plains and the country adjacent thereto, that he has opened a New Grocery Store in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Nicholas a store, he will keep a constant supply of GROCERIES, TIN-WARE, and QUEENSWARE which will be sold as low as they can be had in Lexington. He will barter for Hogs' Lard, Feathers, or Beeswax.

Cross-Plains, October 27th 1825—44—tf.

Printing and Wrapping Paper.

FOR SALE at this Office, a quantity of Super Royal Printing Paper of good quality; also Tedium Wrapping Paper.

Nov 4, 1825—44—tf.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake.
TAILORS.

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of

CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of Cutting and Making all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PERCEES. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29—6m

MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill-street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—tf.

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12—tf

The Old Blind Man,

Will accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

And at Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places. JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

FOR SALE.

A LOT in the town of Lexington, with convenient WATER MILL, in a pleasant place, suitable for a private family, which can be had on good terms. For further particulars enquire of the Rev. Adam Rankin, Lexington, or to the subscriber living on the road near the late residence of Col. Wm. Russell.

SAMUEL RANKIN.

Sept. 30, 1825—39—tf.

Transylvania University. Medical Department.

THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.

DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.

DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.

DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.

DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.

DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.

DR. SHORT, on Saturday.

DANL. DRAKE, M. D. Dean.

Oct. 31, 1825—44—tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOAGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, in order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—33—tf

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825—19—tf.

\$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst. and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The persons are desired to preserve particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky. Jan 20 1825—3—tf



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

A new manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel. The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel. The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Gaiters, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Misses' Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspensives with rollers. Female Handbags, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825—18—tf.

For Sale,

145

ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality for sale by the barrel, by

DAVID MEGOWAN.

Upper end of the upper market-house. Lexington, May 16th 1824—20—tf

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States; also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constants apply of hatters WOOL on hand.

PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2—tf



The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Floresced paper for rooms—Boling Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15—tf

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

J. T.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steel-yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STEDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.

T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825—6—tf.

Soap Grease and Ashes.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of SOAP GREASE AND ASHES, for which a fair price will be paid in cash.

SAMUEL COOLIDGE.

Lexington July 27th 1825—30—tf

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM OF

30 ACRES

In the immediate neighborhood

OF LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families; if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood and Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS.

or Col. JAMES TROTTER.

Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—73—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in the paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances; either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.

Lexington, May 12, 1825—49—tf.

J. M. PIKE

WANT'S TEN SHARES OF OLD KENTUCKY BARK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex Feb. 24 1825—3—tf.

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAWING OF
CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES,
Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn from the wheel.